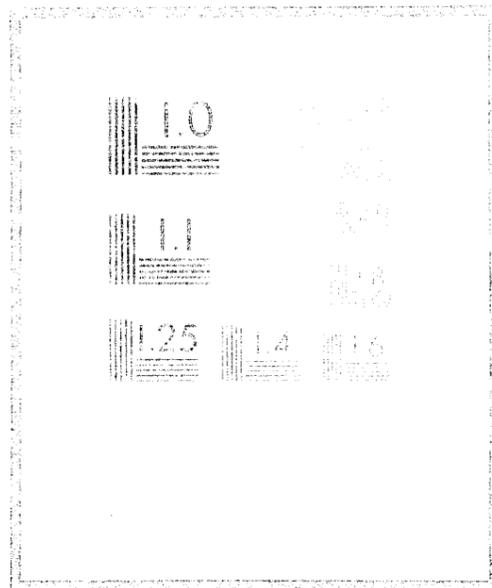


# NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents deposited for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The following chart is provided as a guide to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this microfiche comply with the standards set forth in ANSI Z39.18-1987.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531**

11/17/77  
J o h n s o n i m e d

42167

C.1

FROM CRIME TO CORRECTION

# From Crime To Correction

The handbag was too tempting to resist. So the one we shall call Jimmy Jones grabbed it and ran, knocking down the old lady who had been carrying it. Jimmy had committed his first crime. The first of many.

If you ask him why he did it, Jimmy would probably say it was just an easy way to make a few dollars.

After all, he couldn't handle a good job. His home life was spotty. No one really cared what he did, so he had little or no regard for other people. And his friends all lived high.

Jimmy Jones was a bright young man. Not all bad. Not all good. But you might say he was uptight. Full of frustration and fear.

He became a thief. Why not? The pay was good. The work easy. The hours convenient. The risk didn't matter. After five more muggings and two armed robberies, Jimmy was finally caught, tried, sentenced and sent to one of the state's five male adult institutions.

One might well argue that Jimmy Jones should not have been put behind bars at all. There must be a better way to handle his problem. He had merely responded to the problems caused by his environment. What he needed most was to be temporarily removed from society. To be treated as an individual in need. To be trained. To be corrected. Then, perhaps, when he returned to society, he'd belong there.

That's what correction is all about.



It is as logical as it is practical. Correction treats an offender as an individual, gradually preparing him for the time he will return to society.

Penal institutions are no longer isolated fortresses. The community is invited to enter and take part in the rehabilitation program. The offenders are moved out into the community into various controlled situations.

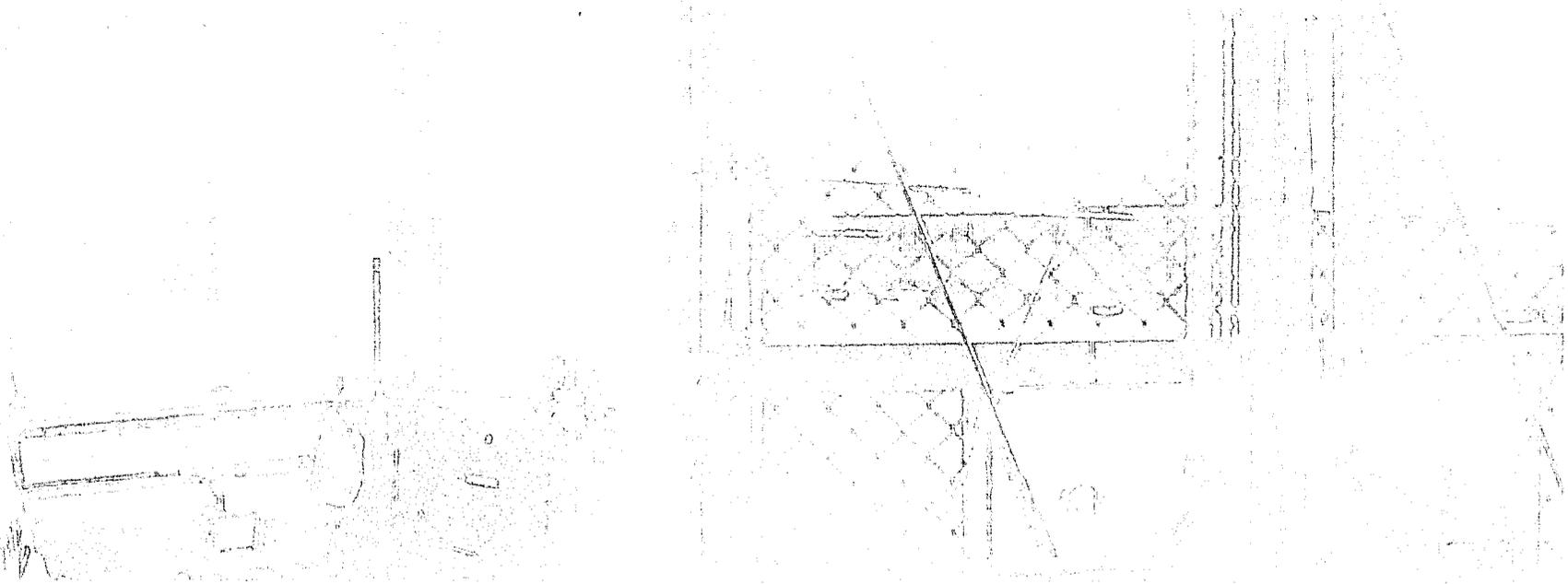
Society is protected from the offender, whom we refer to as "resident," while the sentence determined by the court is carried out. But when he completes his sentence, the resident is returned to society ready and prepared to become a productive, law-abiding citizen.

Jimmy Jones was not among the 20% of incorrigibles who are residents of our prison system. He was among those who need help and who can be expected to respond readily, even eagerly, to correction under control.

More than 90% of men and women in our prisons today will one day be free. Two-thirds of these have been in prison before. Unfortunately, some 70% who are released will relapse into their previous criminal habits. This relapse is known as "recidivism." It's a big word. And an ugly one. It is also the dragon that the Bureau of Correction must slay.

A prime objective of the Bureau, in short, is to reduce the high rate of recidivism. When this is accomplished it means that more and more prisoners have responded to the Bureau's program of correction under control. That fewer and fewer will be repeaters. That more and more, by gaining self-control and regaining self-respect, will become productive citizens. And, finally, that society will suffer fewer crimes by released offenders.

E



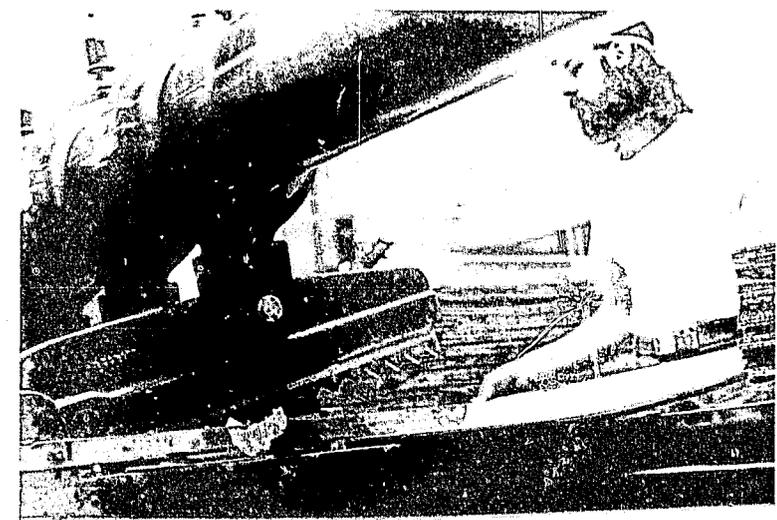
There was a time when Jimmy Jones and his legions, as much victims of our society as offenders, were molded by prison life to repeat their crimes. When anyone advocating criminal reclamation of any sort was regarded as a maudlin sentimentalist. Those unenlightened days have gone, if only because we realized that the old system doesn't work.

Now we know that within the gravel of every prison population are nuggets of gold. Freedom and correction are now more important than isolation and vengeance.

The new concept has dramatically bridged the gap between crime and correction. Nationwide, wherever correction is practiced, the rate of recidivism has been reduced by at least one-third. But as impressive as this statistic may be, it could be made even more impressive with greater community involvement and deeper community support.

The moment the public fully accepts the fact that many inmates need only the encouragement and the opportunity to explore worlds new to them and to rejoin society as useful, new citizens, just that moment will every community be safer for everyone.

Welcome back, Jimmy Jones!



Modern controlled correction sees residents learning new trades and skills, both inside and outside the institution. At Dallas, vocational programs include instruction in such areas as agriculture, carpet laying, metal work, electronics, printing and many more

## Northeastern Pennsylvania

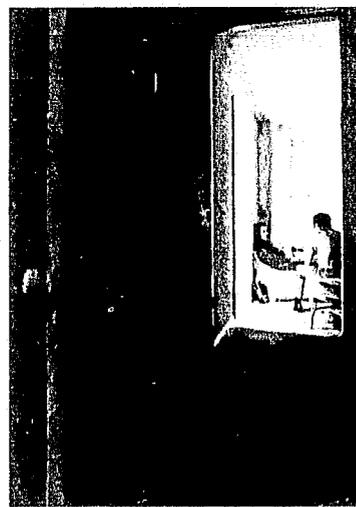
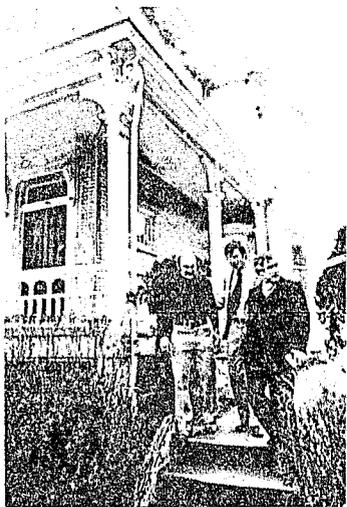
In Northeastern Pennsylvania—the area encompassing the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, North Hampton, Monroe, Carbon, Luzerne, Pike, Wayne, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Sullivan, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna—the Bureau's correctional facilities include an institution at Dallas for male adults and one at Muncy for female offenders. Community Service Centers are located in Scranton and Allentown with a third being planned for Reading.

Perhaps the key word in the Northeast region is "opportunity." for here—probably more so than in any other region in the state—the Bureau's correction program stresses community involvement and encourages residents to earn and learn under the most realistic circumstances possible. To this philosophy and to the general community attitude in the area, many of the cohorts of Jimmy Jones owe their rehabilitation and return to civilian life.

The results of the pre-release program in the Northeast area have been gratifying. The rate of repeating crime has been drastically reduced.

At Muncy, which has both male and female residents, emphasis is given to personal counseling and guidance. Academic and vocational education programs provide an opportunity for all residents to gain self-reliance and independence.

Pre-release programs at Muncy include classes at nearby Community College and work-release programs in local businesses and industry. Nearly half of all Muncy residents are actively involved in one or more of the institution's furlough programs.



The Bureau's Community Service Centers offer qualified residents a first step toward rejoining society. Living in pleasant facilities in the community, residents can live a relaxed near-normal existence, sharing friendships, having visitors without bars and participating in professional counseling and retraining programs.

At Dallas, correctional programs include elementary and advanced education programs. College courses are available for eligible residents at the University of Scranton, Penn State, Mansfield, Marywood and Lehigh University.

A vocational-technical school is also located nearby. Here in an open atmosphere, far different from the standard prison atmosphere, qualified Dallas residents can become adept in a profession or trade which will provide them with the potential for self-support and personal management.

The institution's vocational programs include instruction in such practical skills as carpet laying, sign painting and silk screening, welding, printing, metal work, electronics, plumbing and refrigeration.

The Community Service Centers in the Northeast region serve as cultural shock absorbers. Qualified residents living in leased residential buildings are granted a taste of freedom and learn how to manage it. Under individual and group counseling, each man or woman gains new self-reliance as they prepare themselves for eventual release.

Between the lines of all that has been written about the Pennsylvania's Bureau of Correction is the vital necessity for every citizen in every Northeast Pennsylvania community to support the Bureau and its objectives. Citizen support is essential to the Bureau's success and to the community's security. However guilty the majority of the prisoners are, 80 percent of them need and truly merit the help the Bureau provides. Correction is a realistic and humane solution to an ever-threatening community problem.

**From crime to correction.** This can be attained with your support.

Stewart Werner, Commissioner, Bureau of Correction

The following institutions and community treatment centers are operated by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction:

State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill  
P.O. Box 200 — Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011

State Correctional Institution at Dallas  
Dallas, Pennsylvania 18612

State Correctional Institution at Graterford  
P.O. Box 244 — Graterford, Pennsylvania 19426

State Correctional Institution at Huntingdon  
Huntingdon, Pennsylvania 16652

State Correctional Institution at Muncy  
P.O. Box 180 — Muncy, Pennsylvania 17756

State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh  
P.O. Box 9901

State Correctional Institution at Rockview  
R.F.D. #3 — Bellefonte, Pennsylvania 16823

State Regional Correctional Facility at Greensburg  
R.D. #2, Box 10 — Greensburg, Pennsylvania 16501

#### COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

Southeast Region I 1601 N. 52nd Street Philadelphia, PA 19131	Central Region IV 328 Washington Street Johnstown, PA 15901
---	---

Northeast Region II 240 Adams Avenue Scranton, PA 18503	Southwest Region V Suite 412-13-14 Martin Building 119 Federal Street Pittsburgh, PA 15212
---	---

Southcentral Region III  
317 West Market Street  
York, PA 17404

Northwest Region VI  
164 West 5th Street  
Erie, PA 16507

#### Southeast Region I

Center #1 1601 N. 52nd Street Philadelphia, PA 19131	Center #3 (Women) 219 East High Street Germantown, PA
--	---

Center #2 5222-24 Chester Avenue Philadelphia, PA	Center #4 1628 N. 15th Street Philadelphia, PA
---	--

#### Northeast Region II

Center #1 240 Adams Avenue Scranton, PA 18503	Center #2 447 Walnut Street Allentown, PA 18101
---	---

#### Southcentral Region III

Center #1 9 South 10th Street Harrisburg, PA 17101	Center #2 317 West Market Street York, PA 17404
--	---

#### Central Region IV

Hendler Hotel  
328 Washington Street  
Johnstown, PA 15901

#### Southwest Region V

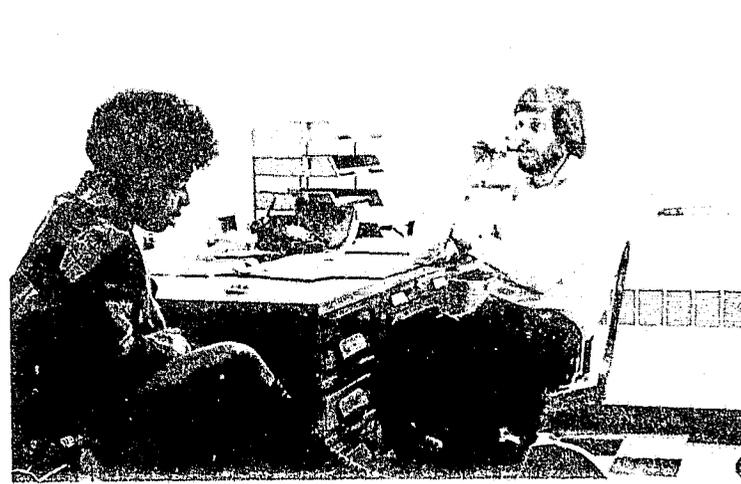
Center #1 915 Ridge Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15212	Center #2 501 N. Negley Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15206
---	---

#### Northwest Region VI

Center #1 164 West 5th Street Erie, PA 16507	Center #2 599 East State Street Sharon, PA 16146
--	--



At the institution for female offenders at Muncy, the country setting provides an unhurried atmosphere for rehabilitation of its residents. They can participate in vocational training activities such as pottery and cosmetology or meet together for discussions at meals. Muncy residents receive special emphasis on personal counseling and guidance preparing them for successful re-entry into the community.



**END**